

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

R. C. Chambers, President.
A. W. McNamee, Vice President.
E. A. McNamee, Manager.

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Pussy may want a corner, but young Letter doesn't.

The Porto Ricans take to Americans like ducks to water.

It is a wise child that knows as much as his father thinks he does.

It is often hard to distinguish between a ground swell and the buzzing of a bee.

What a snap the member from Luzon would have on the mileage question.

Salisbury is one of the men of the hour. Bismarck is one of the men of all time.

Professor Norton continues to be held up as the terrible example of the scholar in politics.

The lessons of the war are largely geographical and will be incorporated in the school geographies.

Spain accepts the terms of peace. When she gets used to them she will like them and call them good.

Spain having accepted the terms of peace, the Madrid press will now announce a great Spanish victory.

"What is art?" asks the Boston Herald. All the authorities, including Longfellow, agree that it is something long.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea to send Spain a British encyclopedia, she is continually wanting so much information.

A certain prominent citizen says the difference between fusion and co-operation is a difference of senatorial candidates.

There is no reason why druggists should have a lower license fee for selling liquor than the regular liquor dealers have.

The bombardment of Santiago cost \$2,000,000. And when the place surrounded the fortifications were found to be practically in statu quo ante.

Just as soon as the American flag is raised over Havana the reconcentrados (if there are any left) will be scattered over fertile farms, cultivating the soil.

Jernegan says he is after the missing formulae for extracting gold from sea water. And the officers are after the missing Jernegan. May they recover him.

"Are we in the clutches of the school book trust?" asks the Omaha Bee. We don't know as to Omaha, but that seems to be about the size of it in Salt Lake City.

An exchange tells about the diseases of big game. Consumption of ammunition seems to be the chief one, while with the dynamite gun it seems to be a severe cough.

When a man is out of touch with the people on great questions, the first intimation of his condition comes when he gets a hard bump running counter to public opinion.

It will be pleasant news to Admiral von Diederichs that the United States propose to keep Subig bay. Henceforth he will have no cause to worry about the interests of humanity there.

The new name of the Thirty-second Michigan volunteers is "The half minute men." It isn't stated whether this means that they can get ready in a half minute or that they quit after half a minute's fighting.

It is said that Fitzhugh Lee will be made military governor of Cuba. He is certainly well qualified for the position. Will he be too busy to receive General Bismarck when he calls to pay his first and last respects?

The Indiana Republicans "felicitated" the country on the way in which the administration managed the bond sale. "Felicitated" is considered more genteel than congratulated, and Indiana Republicans are nothing if not genteel.

Receipts for the sale of stamps in the internal revenue district of New York City amounted to \$1,688,578.27 for the month of July, whereas for the same month last year the receipts were only \$255,549.56. The difference of \$1,433,028.71 represents the amount of revenue raised for the government by the sale of war stamps in the Second district alone. The war revenue law is a revelation to the present generation on the true method of raising revenue. Had there been half the solicitude for the fiscal welfare of the government that there has been for the financial welfare of favored industries and protected monopolies, there would have been no deficit under the Dingley law. That law is a deficit producer and will never be any other else.

THE DEMOCRATIC CALL.

The Democratic state committee has issued its call for a state convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative in congress and one member of the supreme court. The date of the convention is fixed for September 15. This will give ample time for conducting the campaign, and yet it is so near the election that interest in the campaign will not flag.

The qualifications for participating in the primaries are simple and proper—that those who participate be Democrats, endorse the Chicago platform, and will sustain the Democratic ticket. The party organizations throughout the state should see to it that none others do participate in the primaries.

The best men in the party should be sent to the convention as delegates, men who hold that Democratic principles should be supreme. It is a very interesting time in the history of the party. The integrity of the party should be kept inviolate, the party standing by all its principles and all its declarations heretofore made.

The success of the Democratic party means the success of the best interests of the people.

A QUESTION OF COLONIAL LAWS

The political ideals of the men who have been in control in Hawaii are American, and that fact will make the assimilation of the inhabitants of the islands a comparatively easy matter. But already the question is being more or less discussed whether our Pacific possessions shall have the same laws that we have in this country, whether there shall be one set of laws and system of government for the parent country and another for the colony. This question is raised incidentally, in an interview with Senator Cullum, who is a member of the Hawaiian commission. After stating that the commission is going to Hawaii simply to gather facts, information and data from which conclusions will be drawn and presented in the form of recommendations to congress, the senator says:

There are so many questions of importance for the commission to consider that I would not care to say just what I think is the most important. Naturally the first matter that would rise for settlement is that of laws and government. Clearly I would not care to express an opinion at this time as to what I may personally think of this question, it is probable that as far as possible we will let the present laws governing the Hawaiians stand. New ones will be needed, and there may have to be numerous changes in the old ones. Another subject that will need decided consideration is that of labor. Included in this is the race and immigration question. There are Americans, French, Japanese, Chinese, Hungarians, and many others in large numbers, and it will take much time and careful consideration to formulate wise and salutary remedies for the treatment of these people. The contract labor question is one of supreme importance to Hawaii. Chinese and Japanese are brought there to work at contract wages that have proved a constant source of discontent to natives and others.

Other matters that would naturally come before the commission are those of taxation and tariff and navigation laws. It is not for me to say now whether laws exactly similar to those governing this country will be applied to Hawaii. There will have to be a uniform system of taxation. There will have to be laws covering customs and tariff. Indeed, we can hardly predict just what we have to face there until we get on the ground and become familiar with the country, its inhabitants and their methods of living and of doing business.

Nothing is better understood in our system of government than that congress can enact special laws for the government of territory over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, as they have over the Hawaiian islands. But does that right permit congress to enact special laws for the different territories over which the United States have sole control. In other words, can congress enact immigration and tariff laws for Hawaii that would not be applicable to Alaska, or any other territory?

The giving of a uniform system of government to the territories has been the rule, but this has been for convenience, and it has not been invariably by any means. In Utah there was a commission which exercised large and important powers, powers that, before it was created, had been exercised by the governor and legislature. Alaska is another example. Can this diversity of organic laws for the government of territories be extended to other matters? Senator Cullum says, "There will have to be laws covering customs and tariff." Does that statement mean that Hawaii may have laws covering customs and tariffs different from those in force in the United States? It is a question the future will have to decide, but it shows how important are the questions that the possessions of colonies will raise.

SOCIALISM IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

It appears that among the demands of this government as a condition of peace is the possession of Manila and Subig bay. This condition seems to have caused a ferment at Madrid, where it is believed that the powers will object to the Americans retaining possession of these two places. Of course, the powers might make objection, but they are hardly likely to, though there is no doubt that all of them, with the exception of England, would dislike very much to see the United States in possession of Manila and Subig bay.

The powers of Europe would have no right to interfere in the matter, as there is no warrant in international law. That law, to be sure, is a guide and not a mandate to them, and they will observe it, as they do treaties, just so long as it shall serve their purpose, and no longer. A law, national or international, is but a rule of conduct, subject to change at any time.

The doctrine of intervention is, when analyzed, nothing more nor less than the doctrine of socialism applied to nations. The doctrine that the affairs of the individual are subordinate and subject to the dictation of the whole. The European nations are constantly fighting and trying to suppress socialism in their own realms, but they are trying to export it more and more to international affairs. This is an anomalous condition of affairs, and shows how a nation, like a man, will accept and act on ideas it believes it

would be unsafe for others to accept and act upon.

When the history of the nineteenth century shall be written it will be found that one of the dominant ideas of it will be the interdependence of nations and peoples, and that the interests and affairs of each are the interests and affairs of all. The tendency of the times is to obliterate, so far as political and social relations are concerned, individualism and all that it means. By way of illustration it may be said there is no longer any privacy for individuals or nations.

TWO BITES OF A CHERRY.

There is neither rhyme nor reason in making two bites of a cherry, and particularly when the second half is certain to be eaten. Perhaps those who make two bites of a cherry prefer to do so for the same reason that they prefer to gradually wade into deep water to plunging into it at once.

If reports are to be trusted, the government is going to insist upon the cession of Manila and Subig bay. Taking Manila and Subig bay would be biting the Philippine cherry in two; we would be sure to take the other half at a future day. If it has been decided to take half of the Philippine cherry, the government might just as well decide to take the whole cherry, and be over with the operation at once.

Does anyone think for a single moment that the United States could administer the affairs of Manila and Subig bay, of Luzon practically, successfully and without friction and ill-will, so long as Mindanao, Panay, Samar, Mindoro and the other thousands of islands in the Philippine group remained under Spanish rule? If Spanish rule in Cuba was a curse to this country and an eventual cause of war, would not Spanish rule in the Philippines, Luzon being under our control, be a like curse and probable cause of war?

Sound policy would dictate that if the United States are going in for possessions in the Philippines, they should go in for "the whole hog or none."

NARCISSUS UP TO DATE.

Narcissus caught a glimpse of his reflection in a limpid pool one day and straightway fell in love with himself. From that time on he gazed with infinite satisfaction upon the picture that his fancy so delighted in, descended upon his charms, sang his own praises, and finally died throwing kisses towards the water.

This entrancing bit of fiction, taken from mythology, has found its analogue in Utah. Without the innocence of youth, the clearness of water, or the excuse of beauty, a journalistic Narcissus has stood over the pool of politics, gazing into its roily depths, until fancy found the likeness that it sought. And a song goes up in the ecstasy of self-worship:

When it comes to the silver question, the Standard editor claims to understand it as well as any person in the state, and a great deal better than a big majority of those who think they know all about it.

How that refrain must grate upon the ears of men like Giffen, Levin, Lay and Christie of Great Britain, men who think they understand the silver question; authors, statesmen and recognized authorities, whose opportunities for studying the financial affairs of India have been better than those of anyone else, perhaps, except, of course, the Ogden Standard.

When Wolcott, Teller, Towne, and Bradstreet's, and the London Times and Financial News are quoted on the status of Indian affairs, it is not for the purpose of convincing the Standard that it is wrong, but to verify its claim that it knows what all these others know not.

INDIA AND FREE COINAGE.

Daily developments are verifying the Herald's assertion that the mints of India are about to be reopened to the free coinage of silver. This information is gall and wormwood to the goldbugs of America, who seek in every way to discredit it, and meet every assertion of fact with the petulant cry—"It's a lie!"

The report of the British Indian currency commission is not quite ready for publication, but will be inside of a month. It will recommend a return to bimetalism. The necessity will be conceded by leading goldbugs of Great Britain. And immediate action is bound to follow, for India will not be able to hold out much longer under the gold standard.

Those who are acquainted with the work in progress, who are in touch with the commission, are not at liberty to make the whole matter public until the completion of the report. But in their private capacity they have furnished information, the authenticity of which will be amply attested before the first of next month.

Every effort on the part of the goldbug press to dispute the facts will prove a boomerang to the single standard men in this country. It will show their desperation and disposition to deceive.

Some gold organs will suppress Associated Press reports of the progress of the currency commission; others will deny the truth because they have no personal knowledge of the matter; others will accuse silver advocates of manufacturing the dispatches; others will pretend to wish it were so, while accusing those of falsehood who bear the tidings; and some, in their anger and chagrin, will do all these things at once.

By these signs shall you know the goldbug, whether he be found among the banks of Wall street or on the banks of the Weber.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Among the dispatches published this morning will be found a few statistics compiled for the New York Tribune by some one who evidently feels the necessity of bolstering up the Dingley tariff.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the exportation of domestic manufactures in the fiscal year, beginning on July 1, 1897, and ending on

June 30, 1898, amounts to \$288,571,449, "which is nearly \$12,000,000 greater than any preceding year."

While it is noted in the dispatch that the increase has been gradual since the year of the centennial, it is the obvious intention of the Tribune's statistician to create the impression that the increase under the Dingley bill had been noteworthy.

And, in view of the fact that American manufacturers have discovered that they are able to pay freight and foreign duties, and still compete successfully with "the pauper labor of Europe," it is worth noting. Every true American will feel like congratulating our home industries on their achievement, and asking what is the necessity of "protection" when they are equal to such competition.

As a matter of fact, the increased exportation of domestic manufactures in the fiscal year of 1897 was greater than the increase to which attention is called in the Tribune dispatch.

From June, 1896, until June, 1897, under the Wilson tariff, the exportation of domestic manufactures amounted to \$275,285,351, showing an increase of \$18,742,123 over the previous year, as against the Dingley tariff increase of \$11,586,053.

The greatest falling off in any year since the centennial was under the McKinley tariff. In the fiscal year of 1892 there was a decrease in the exportation of domestic manufactures of \$10,416,375, showing that Republican tariff measures have not proved such incentives to industry as protectionists have tried to make out.

M. F. Tarpey of California, speaking of fusion, says: "I shall probably go to the convention, but if I do so it will only be because I believe it to be my duty as a Democrat to lend such aid as I may in fighting against a condition of things that seems to me to threaten the very life of the party. This so-called fusion arrangement was entered into by a set of men who have ignored the welfare of the party and the wishes of its members, and who have apparently used their self-delegated power to further some private or individual ends." That is good straight Democratic talk that, just the kind for these times when so much is being said about fusion.

The Salvation Army singing hymns to the tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" suggests the idea that the members have their minds on the subject of domination as well as on salvation.

Camara's fleet and her honor are saved by Spain. Had the war been prolonged the fleet would have gone surely, while the honor would have been frayed very sadly at the edges.

It was Shafter's hard work at Santiago that paved the way for Miles' easy progress in Porto Rico.

Spain will carefully avoid all reference to Yankee pigs in the treaty of peace.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Pittsburg Post: The price of wheat is now lower in the Chicago market than it had been prior to the panic of 1893. For nature's deliverance, December wheat is now at 64 to 65. Two months ago, when Letter had run wheat up to 85, its present position would have been deemed impossible. Bullard and a-half wheat is not likely to be available as an argument at the election this fall.

Leadville Herald: If Hobson is not going to marry the Virginia girl nor the Kansas girl nor the Massachusetts girl, who in the world is to be Hobson's choice. The war will not be considered fully at an end until the United States have been declared a free nation. Wonder if he has eyes on the queen regent.

Kansas City World: American lovers of fair play will read the report of Admiral Schley with interest. The Commodore Schley will receive the honors due a brave man, notwithstanding the jealousy of a brother officer whose a political pull has advanced above him.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Colonel Watterston wants it all. If the colonel could have his way the star-spangled emblem would float from the Himalayas, from the top of Pikes Peak, from the top of Mt. St. Paul's. It would decorate the tumbling iceberg and the torrid palm. It would be seen on all sides toward the outlying planets, and it would be carried by loving hands to the profoundest depths of South Siberia's soil. In short, Colonel Watterston is the grandest old territory extant that the Yankee nation can at present claim.

New York Commercial Advertiser: We do not want to do too much business with a fallen foe, nor claim the uttermost farthing that can be extorted from a nation vanquished under defeat. We are not German or Turkey or Japan. We are the United States of America, a nation terrible and invincible, but let us hope, magnanimous in the hour of victory. If we could eliminate from the account of our triumph the fact that we have sacrificed the mere pecuniary outlay we have been forced to make would be fully compensated by the cessation of Porto Rico, the re-establishment of our once valuable commerce with Cuba, and the possession of the island of Cuba, which would be to us the possession of a hundred pagan islands in the Antipodes.

Philadelphia Ledger: Perhaps the most awkward of the unexpected questions that have arisen in connection with the present war is that of the Philippine islands. It seems to be understood that Spain is selling the Philippines to Cuba and Porto Rico, but instead of doing so, she has sold them to the United States. We would gladly be rid of the Philippines, but cannot at present permit our way clear to do so for reasons fully explained in the Ledger's Washington dispatch yesterday. We must take them away from Spain, we cannot give them to any other power. They constitute the kernel of the international problem which our government is called upon to solve, and which there is no reason to doubt it will wisely and justly solve. It is certain that we do not want a semi-barbaric nation of 10,000,000 souls to war with over perpetual standing armies, navies and political carpet-baggers.

FOR AND FORNIST FUSION.

Leadville Herald (fusionist): The rupture in the ranks of the Silver Republican central committee of Arapahoe county is most unfortunate, coming on the eve of a state campaign.

Butte Miner (democratic): Fusion is not Democratic. It is extremely un-Democratic. It discourages party organization and individual effort. And when it is entered into simply to subvert the interests of a few in the parties to the proposed fusion, it is more than un-Democratic. It is little short of folly.

Anaconda Standard (fusionist): We have the Silver Republicans, their organization including a good body of men who, in view of patronage and self-interest, would stick to that chimerical organization known as the Silver Republican party, and who, when the gold bug is rampant, in the firm belief that the combine can carry Montana.

Helena (Mont.) Independent: Those who would like to have free silver if it can be had along with a little self-interest, but otherwise, stick to that chimerical organization known as the Silver Republican party, and who, when the gold bug is rampant, in the firm belief that the combine can carry Montana.

coinage by a multiplicity of party organization is more harmful than an avowed enemy.

Wood River (Ida.) Times: Do you realize that the Hanna party of Republicans are working tooth and nail, using the whole power of the administration, to establish for all time gold monometallism upon us? The promise of early admission to the "gold country" is freely made to any Silver Republicans that will return to the gold Republican ranks. They say that 90 per cent of the Silver Republicans are coming over. That means that 90 per cent of the Silver Republicans are looking for office.

WHAT'S A KISS.

"What's a kiss, father?"
"The warmest of love
To a being immortal come into our arms,
With its innocent, pleading and heart-winning charms.
Bringing light to our life from the Father above,
My daughter, the welcome of love is a kiss.
Like this, my baby, like this and this.""What's a kiss, brother?"
"A premium on faith
In the gentle and pure one I have for my care,
Who is always ready my burdens to share.
Who is true to exception and loyal to death—
My sister, a premium on faith is a kiss.
Like this, my true one, like this and this.""What's a kiss, sweetheart?"
"The cream of all joys
And the nectar of gods that we mortals have stole.
From a cheek like a rose, or from lips ripe and full,
Or a forehead that's fair, or the brightest of eyes—
My sweetheart, the cream of all joys is a kiss.
Like this, my precious, like this and this.""What's a kiss, husband?"
"The keynote of rest,
Which I have in the love and trust of your heart,
As you form, more and more, of my being a part.
While I lean on your arm or repose on your breast—
My darling, the keynote of rest is a kiss.
Like this, my dearest, like this and this.""What's a kiss?"
"The trend of my thought:
It's the heart going out from the lips, opened wide
To the one in whose bosom I nestle and hide.
To the one who first loved me, and loved me for naught—
Sweet mamma, the trend of my thought is a kiss.
Like this, dear mamma, like this and this.""What's a kiss, grandson?"
"The homage of youth is a kiss,
To the locks that are silvered with honorable years.
To the face that is calmed as life's ending nears.
To the life that is crowded with all virtue and truth—
Grandmother, the homage of youth is a kiss.
Like this, my mother, like this and this.""What's a kiss, young man?"
"The keynote of rest,
Which I have in the love and trust of your heart,
As you form, more and more, of my being a part.
While I lean on your arm or repose on your breast—
My darling, the keynote of rest is a kiss.
Like this, my dearest, like this and this."

WIT AND HUMOR.

Washington Star: "Our plans of action weren't very successful," said one Spaniard to another.

Cincinnati Enquirer: These war exiles—"the carillons bordering the sea"—"Are you referring to the appropriation bills?" Asbury Peppers made all possible haste to ask.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Do you think Commodore Schley will be given credit by the general public?"
"Well, I don't know about the rest of it," but he'll get no credit from our grocers."Washington Star: "Is your husband very much interested in the war?" inquired the neighbor.
"Interested," echoed young Mrs. Torkins. "I never say a word so occupied with anything. Sometimes he has to think twice before he can tell whether the Boston or the Cincinnati are ahead."Cincinnati Enquirer: "I wonder," the garrulous boarder said, "how the Spaniards got the idea of calling us 'Yankee pigs'?"
"Can't say, I'm sure," said Asbury Peppers. "Have we ever seen any ham actors over there?"Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A Pennsylvania woman has named her triplets Dewey, Schley and Sampson."
"I'll bet it will keep Dewey busy getting between Schley and Sampson."Washington Star: Mr. Byrnes, who is nothing if not enthusiastic, had been discussing with the utmost satisfaction on England's attitude in international affairs.
"You don't cherish that old prejudice against England," commented his friend.
"No, sir. I'm willing to show every deference to that country that is in my power. I am no longer an Anglophobe. I am simply a Anglo-Saxon."Cincinnati Enquirer: "We girls have a club that meets twice a week to discuss the war."
"Ah, you ought to be pretty well informed on the subject," said a man.
"No, we always get into a fight on the pronunciation of the names."Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Hero Hobson has been helping to write a novel."
"Well, I'm sorry for him if any of these Spanish book reviewers get hold of it."Washington Star: "What has become of that pugilist who talked so loudly about wanting to fight Spain?"
"Oh, he's quit now," replied the sporting man.
"But wasn't that a rather audacious piece of bluff?"
"No. He was safe enough. He knew Spain couldn't get the money to post a forfeit even if it accepted the challenge."

TALES OF THE DAY.

Wanted to Unload.

Captain Barnaby of the United States coast survey steamer Blake tells a characteristic anecdote of Captain Robley D. Evans of the United States battleship Iowa. While aboard the Blake at Key West, Lieutenant Commander Edward D. Tausig, hydrographic inspector, went alongside the Iowa, which was lying miles off port. Meeting Captain Evans, who was leaning against a rope lifeline, which had been substituted for the falls removed in case of the ship's mishap, he asked the doughty commander if he had any message to send to the department at Washington, as the Iowa leaves for there next day. "Tell them for me, Tausig," said the captain, "that I have a cargo of ammunition on board the Iowa which I am mighty anxious to be allowed to discharge. The reply produced a laugh which was heartily joined in by the group of blue-jackets on the Iowa who were grouped near the captain. The message was subsequently delivered, and it was not long after that the cargo of ammunition was being vigorously discharged from the Iowa."

Two Tunes That Sound As One.

The Kansas City Times tells this story about Governor Stephens of Missouri: "A nephew of Governor Lounny Stephens is in London. He recently attended the theatre, and when the orchestra played 'God Save the Queen' and the audience sang it, the young man took it for a great display of the sympathy of the English people toward this country. The air sounded familiar to him, and he at once wrote his uncle about the cheers which greeted the playing of 'America.' The young man started it that the governor of the great state of Missouri did not see the joke and promptly had the letter published and started it on its rounds through the Lounny press."

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K. M., who suffered from constipation, had gastric catarrh for three years, was annoyed by pimples on his face and had so many "black heads" that no girl would let him kiss her; was cured by less than fifty cents' worth of Ripans Tabules.

A new style pocket containing TRY RYAN'S TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at 50 cents. One-half price. This new pocket is intended for the poor and the distressed. One of the 25-cent cartons (100 tablets) can be had, or made by sending four-cent stamps to the 112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-42